FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

DECEMBER 12, 1914

From "De Amsterdammer," February 22, 1914. *After Rembrandt's "Faust"*

THE POLITICIAN AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE:
WILL HE UNDERSTAND THE SIGN?

Vol. II December 12, 1914 No. 50

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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News of the Week

Opening of Congress

THE second session of the 63rd Congress, which will close automatically on March 4th, opened Monday, December 7th.

The President's Message

ON Tuesday, December 8th, the President read a message to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in which he recommended a bill granting limited independence to the Filipinos, a Government ship purchase bill, and measures to regulate the use of natural resources in Alaska and the far west. The President urged upon Congress economy in the use of public money; he declared against a large standing army and in favor of an adequate navy and a citizens' volunteer army.

No reference was made to the woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

Plans of the Rules Committee

A MEETING of the Rules Committee has been called for Saturday, December 12th, to consider the rule allotting time for consideration of the prohibition constitutional amendment in the House of Representatives. Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee, states that the suffrage rule will also be considered at this meeting.

Democratic Deputation to President Wilson

DEMOCRATIC women show a keen interest in the deputation on behalf of equal suffrage which will wait upon President Wilson on January 6th, under the leadership of Mrs. George A. Armes. Mrs. A. Elizabeth Wager-Smith, of Pennsylvania, wrote last week to Mrs. Armes:

"I have learned of your successful attempt to secure a hearing from our President, on the woman suffrage question. I was the first charter member of the Woman's National Democratic League in the State of Pennsylvania, joining as soon as the newspapers printed the news of the organization. The first of the following year I organized the Women's Democratic Club of Philadelphia, the only one of its kind in this city. I wish to join the deputation to wait upon the President."

Such letters of enthusiasm are coming in daily from Democratic women in all parts of the country.

Deputation to Governor-Elect Whitman, of New York

ON December 8th, about forty women representing the Woman's Political Union and the Woman Suffrage Party, headed by Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Mrs. Raymond Brown, called upon Governor-elect Whitman and asked him to include a favorable mention of "Votes for Women" in his first message to the legislature. As he shook hands with one of the members of the delegation he said, "Personally, not officially, I am in favor of woman suffrage and will be inclined to vote for it."

Socialists of New York to Work for Suffrage

ON Sunday, December 6th, the Socialists of New York gathered at the Labor Temple to formulate plans to obtain suffrage for women in 1915. They feel that the Socialists should exert every effort throughout this year to help bring about this much coveted end. They will utilize the Socialist organization throughout the state to circulate suffrage petitions and to hold suffrage meetings.

No Contest of Mrs. Leslie's Will

THE will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, Baroness de Bazus, which provides a large legacy for carrying on the work for universal suffrage, is not to be contested. The will went to probate on December 7th; no action was previously taken by Mrs. Leslie's nephew in Detroit, who had earlier signified his intention of contesting the will. The estate, which was left in trust to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, will amount to about one million dollars.

Woman Suffrage in Episcopal Church

THE Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York voted at the annual convention to give suffrage in the church government to women. The State law regarding religious corporations is so framed that it interferes with the granting of this privilege. Therefore a resolution was adopted empowering Bishop Greer to appoint a committee of three to take whatever steps wer necessary to overcome this difficulty. This actio taken by the Episcopal Church followed the exampl set by the Representative Council of the Church c England, which adopted woman suffrage last July.

Women in Agriculture

ACCORDING to the latest federal census re ports, there are now 1,514,000 women em ployed in agriculture in the United States. O this number, 409,000 are sixteen years and under 950,000 are between sixteen and forty-five, and th remainder of them older than forty-five. In dis cussing the problems of these women, Mr. Pete Radford, Lecturer for the Farmers' Union, says

"Our women are working in the fields, many o them barefooted, for less than fifty cents a day,, an their schedule is the rising sun and the evening star and after the day's work is over they milk the cows feed the hogs and rock the baby to sleep. Is an one meditating over their problem and to whom shall they threaten a strike?"

It is noteworthy that the great majority of these women are to be found in the fields of the South where it is supposed that women are especially protected by Southern chivalry.

Women and War

A NEWS item from Berlin says that the Servians, having suffered very heavy losses, are beginning to fill the gaps in their ranks, by enlisting women. The old argument that women are not entitled to political rights because they do not serve their country in times of war seems to be refuted in every direction by the present European conflict.

Votes for Irish Women

THE Irish Woman's Franchise League has sent out a resolution calling for the enfranchisement of Irish women under the Home Rule "Amending Bill," in order that Home Rule for Ireland shall, in the words of Mr. Asquith, come into force "amid universal good will." They urge that it would be impossible to secure universal good will if the women were not enfranchised. They consider that it is especially important that Irish women should have the vote "in the first formative years of the Irish Parliament."

Women in Russia

NECESSITY contingent upon the war has swept away the hindrances debarring Russian women from certain professions. The Imperial Duma has passed a bill admitting them to the post of lecturers and professors at Universities, and as teachers in boys' school and colleges, and further, has decreed that in these positions they are to be paid salaries equal to those of men. Thus Russia has taken the first step toward granting equal pay for equal work.

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

The Program of the Session

IN outlining an administration program for Congress, President Wilson assumes responsibility for what Congress does not do as well as for what it does. It is a short and easily accomplished program which is urged by the President. A bill for the purchase of ships to be run by the government, a couple of conservation bills which have already passed the difficult stages of legislation, and a bill promising the franchise at some future time to the men in the Philippine Islands—these, with the appropriation bills, are all Congress has to consider between now and the 4th of March.

It is customary to magnify the task of passing appropriation bills. In doing this the amount of money is emphasized and the Congressmen are described as grappling with the huge problem of wisely providing for the expenditures of sums averaging millions of dollars a day. As a matter of fact the passage of the annual budget should be regarded as little more than a necessary chore. The bulk of these expenditures are matters of pure routine. They are the salaries of government employees whose duties go on year in and year out and for which the same appropriation is made year in and year out. There are few changes. Occasionally a department asks for a few clerks more or less; occasionally there is an increase in the salary of a clerical position, but this will not happen this year (and it happens generally with too little frequency as compared with the increases in the salaries of Congressmen and federal judges). Questions of policy to be pursued by certain departments come properly before the various appropriation committees and these questions are determined after hearings, but generally they are questions which are recurrent every year before committees whose personnel change little from year to year. The question whether there shall be two new battleships or one is annually decided by committees very little altered from Congress to Congress.

The truth is that the main work on these bills is entirely clerical and in fact is performed by expert clerks in the employ of the various committees; and it is an affectation for Congressmen to pretend that they are weighed down either with responsibility or actual labor in the passage of appropriation bills. There is no reason why the appropriation budget should not be disposed of in two or three weeks, and it is well known by veterans in legislation that the reason appropriation bills are delayed is chiefly that they may be used under the rules, on account of their privileged character, to take up the time and the attention of Congress in order to block so-called "general" legislation. At the end of each session there is always a log-jam when these appropriation measures, which have been simmering in committee and in languid debate before both houses, are brought out for a final vote and are in fact voted on by the majority of Congressmen without any knowledge as to their contents, as they have been fixed up behind the doors of the committee rooms by a few committee members who make it their business to know what the bills contain and to see that they contain what they want them to contain. Much legislation not properly budget legislation, but more properly general legislation which should have been debated, often creeps into the annual budgets.

Congress has plenty of time to consider woman suffrage, the seaman's bill, labor legislation, rural credits or any other good legislation, and if Congress does not consider these and other measures it will be because the party machine, the caucus, the rules committee and the seniority system is used to prevent debate or roll call on these subjects. It is hardly conceivable that the leaders in the Democratic party will be so politically blind as to take this course. They must have seen by this time that the country looks to them for the consideration of this important subject of votes for women and will not be put off by pretexts and excuses.

Women Citizens and Men Aliens

By HELENA HILL WEED

ONE argument always advanced in favor of the Federal Amendment is that American women are thereby relieved of the humiliation of asking aliens, citizens of other nations, for their rights as citizens guaranteed to them in theory by their own government. And just as surely as the statement is made that aliens have voting rights in the United States, just so surely does the protest arise that such a condition is impossible and cannot and does not exist anywhere under our flag. The most recent erroneous protest of this character came from no less influential an authority than the New York *Times,* which stated on November 29th in its "Answers to Queries" column that only native-born or naturalized citizens could vote in the United States.

Evidently several corrections, from those who had studied the widely varying enfranchising laws of the various states, must have reached the *Times,* for on December 6th they admitted the erroneous statement of the week before and said that in nine states, namely, Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oregon and Texas, the franchise is granted to citizens and *to aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.* The intention need never be fulfilled—these aliens still have full voting rights, including the power (usually taken advantage of) to deny to American women citizens their right to vote. In five of the states in which women were recently denied the privilege of citizenship, the alien vote was a potent factor in continuing this injustice to American women. And still such papers as the New York *Times* call voting "a privilege of citizenship," when in some of these states an alien has only to declare thirty days before election his intention to become a citizen; and in most of them he need only to have been in the country one year and in the state six months and to have "declared his intention," in order to become a full voter with all the voting privileges of a native-born man who had to live twenty-one years in the country before he could vote.

One reason for urging the Federal Amendment is because it would relieve women of this humiliating appeal to aliens; in appealing to the Federal Government to pass the amendment, and to the State Legislatures, which ratify it, they appeal to American citizens who, as members of the legislature, have sworn to seek the good of *all* the people.

Interview With Mr. Henry

MR. HENRY, chairman of the Rules Committee, stated to Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Gilson Gardner, members of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, on Wednesday, December 9th, that he was entirely willing to report favorably House Resolution No. 514, allotting time for a vote on the Suffrage Amendment in the House of Representatives.

It will be remembered that this resolution was introduced in the House on May 5th. It was referred to the Rules Committee on May 13th, and has since awaited action in committee.

Mr. Henry said that he had always desired to make a favorable report of the suffrage rule; certain "sinister influences," however, working upon some of the members of this committee had made it impossible for the committee to take action upon it during the last session. Mr. Henry did not state what these sinister influences were, nor why they had been removed immediately after the election.

When Mr. Henry was first urged to permit action on the suffrage resolution he stated that he was unable to do so until he was authorized to take this action by the Democratic Caucus. Later, in the early part of June, he said he would grant a favorable report of the resolution, but refused to state when this action would be taken.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

The President's Message

AT the opening of the last session of the 63rd Congress the President read a message outlining the measures requiring public action. Many important subjects essential to the welfare of every citizen of the United States were dealt with in this message—the serious problem of our present careless use of public funds, the question of national defense, and measures to secure economic stability in this country during the present upheaval in Europe. All these measures affect the interests of women as intimately as the interests of men, yet the President, elected by men only and speaking to a Congress representative to a large extent of men only, proceeded to the disposition of these matters in complete indifference to the claim of women to a right to share in the settlement of these great national subjects.

It is positively perplexing to note that in the same message President Wilson emphasizes the duty of extending the principles of self-government to the men of the Philippine Islands. The President insists on the immediate settlement of this question in the present session. "How better," he said last Tuesday, "in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could be demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the course of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I cannot believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress."

This bill the President describes as one which gives a larger measure of self-government to the *people* of the Philippines. He still refuses to admit that he is denying justice to the women of the Philippine Islands. His party in the House of Representatives not only refused to give to Filipino women the political rights that were accorded to Filipino men; they refused to extend the school suffrage to the women of the Philippine Islands, they refused to enfranchise tax-paying Filipino women, and they refused, by a party vote, to allow the men of the Philippines the right to confer self-government upon the women of their islands.

"I close, as I began," said the leader of the party responsible for these legislative acts, "by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace, * * * as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspiration of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind."

It is evident that women will still have to work very hard before they can inject a little reality into these solemn and empty phases.

"By States"

THAT is the way I believe suffrage should come—by states," said the President last Thursday.

The President is, however, not on record in favor of securing suffrage by states, until pressed to aid it in the nation. The suffrage movement is unusually active and powerful in the President's own state of New Jersey; yet, as far as is known, he has not endorsed in any way the principles of self-government for women within the boundaries of his state.

No suffragist will deny that suffrage should come by states. Indeed it should. It should have come many years ago. But when the President declares that suffrage should come only by way of state action, he has very little in law or in reason to support his statement.

Legal machinery exists for the enfranchisement of women by the nation.

This machinery has been used to enfranchise other sections of people and strong precedents for national action enfranchising women have thus been created.

It would be difficult to prove that the national enfranchisement of women would do harm to any section of the country. A federal suffrage amendment does not enfranchise necessarily all the women of the country. It merely forbids the state governments to disfranchise American citizens for the sole reason that they are women. It leaves the state government perfectly free to safeguard itself against unfit members of its own electorate, so long as it makes no political discrimination against women as women.

The President has hinted that it would be theoretically preferable to have this reform or any reform adopted by small sections of the community separately, so that in every part of our country the reform would represent the desires of the people immediately concerned. This may be true in regard to any piece of legislation enacted by the people for their own government, although it is by no means the rule in the United States today; but it is not true or just that the right of women to vote must be authorized by small local groups of men electors. No class has a right to determine the freedom of another class. If political injustice against any part of the community exists it should be done away with in the shortest possible time. The only point to consider is how most speedily under our laws this unjust state of things may be made an end of.

It is obvious to any friend of the suffrage movement that a national amendment enfranchising women is infinitely more direct, more concentrated, more economical of time and energy than the amendment of all our state constitutions one after another.

If women have the right to govern themselves at all that right should be recognized by every authority which has power to do so and as speedily as possible.

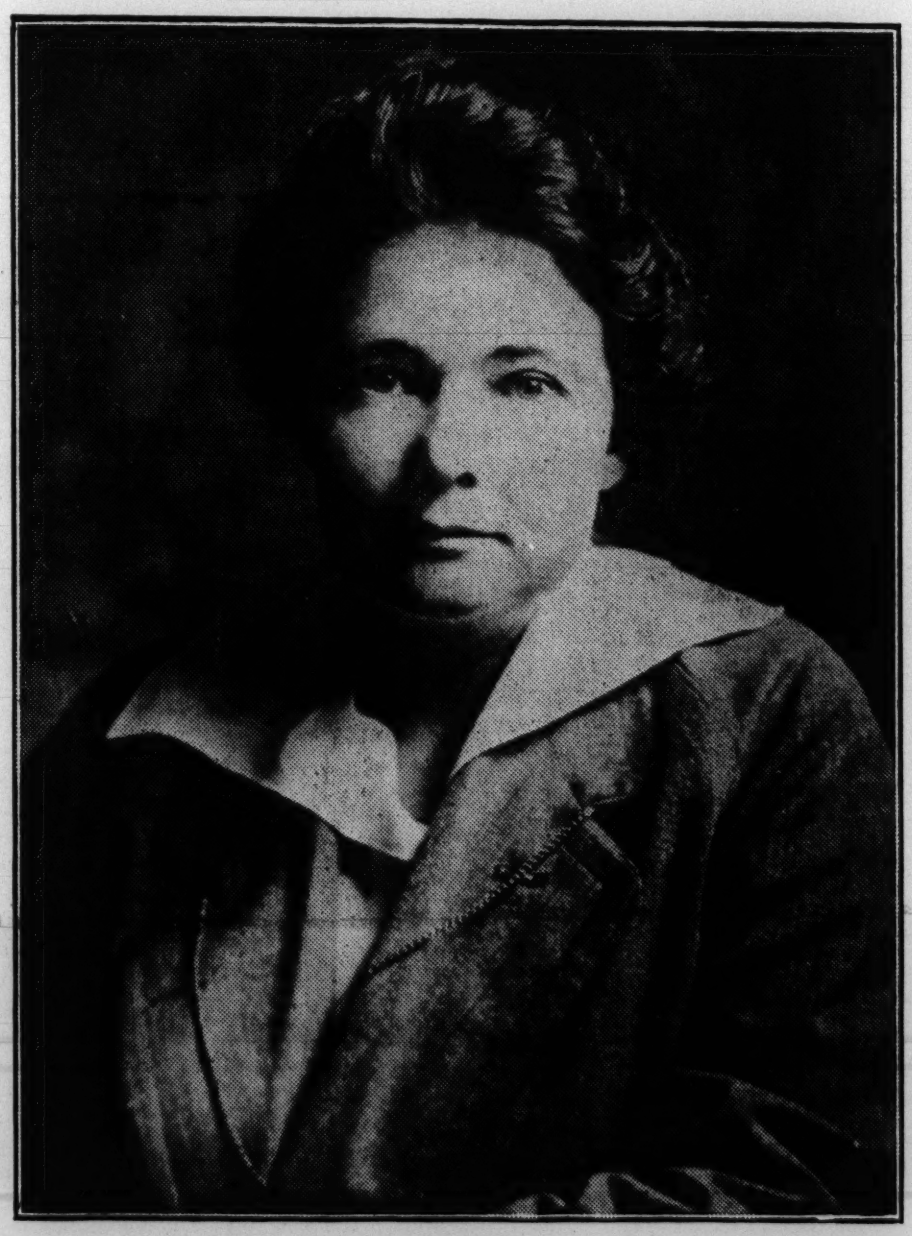
Interview of Nevada Suffrage Leader with President Wilson

MISS ANNE MARTIN, President of the Nevada Equal Suffrage Association, was received by President Wilson at noon today. As the leader of the victorious state of Nevada, she came to Washington from New York, to ask the President's assistance in furthering the passage in this session of Congress, of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution, enfranchising women.

Miss Martin was introduced to the President by Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada. The President said he had been very glad indeed to read of Nevada's success and congratulated Miss Martin warmly upon the victory. "That is the way I believe it should come—by states," he said.

Miss Martin then pointed out to the President the immense difficulty involved in amending state constitutions. Having so recently passed through a strenuous campaign, during which an almost personal canvas of the State had been made, she could speak with authority. She said, "The referendum campaigns are killing work, and the women of America are asking for the passage of this Federal amendment in order to end the long struggle."

Miss Martin told the President that she had been inspired to come to see him because of his attitude toward the Filipinos, having read with especial interest that part of his message to Congress in which he advocated a larger measure of self-government for them. She pointed out that suffragists were merely asking for an extension of the same right to American women and urged him to give equal support to the amendment enfranchising his countrywomen.



Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada

National Action on Suffrage

By ANNE MARTIN

IT was pointed out to President Wilson by a woman who had just come through three years' sustained effort to win the Nevada campaign, that the time, energy and money spent in these separate legislative and referendum campaigns would much better have been spent on positive, constructive work as enfranchised citizens, than on the labor of obtaining the mere right to vote. The President repeated most firmly that he could see no other way for woman suffrage to come through the Democratic party than through state action, until thirty-six states—a three-fourth majority—were won, "when the Constitutional Amendmen. could be forced." With eleven states already won, this condemns women, so far as this President and the Democratic party are concerned, to the task of winning twenty-five more legislative and referendum campaigns in twenty-five more states.

To win the amendment in Nevada it was necessary to secure a majority vote in two successive sessions of a legislature meeting only once every two years, before being passed on to the electorate for a majority vote at the general election taking place nearly two years thereafter! To secure a majority of votes at the general election required journeys of thousands of miles by rail, motor car and horseback before one could reach Nevada's 20,000 voters scattered over 110,000 square miles of territory—20,000 voters, living on the average, one to every five square miles!

Some state constitutions are almost impossible to amend, as for instance that of New Mexico, which requires a two-thirds' vote in each House, and then a two-thirds' vote ratifying the amendment in all the counties. Ratifying the national amendment, once it is through Congress, requires only a majority vote of the state legislatures.

Moreover, every state campaign costs thousands of dollars. Nevada was one of the "most reasonable" states ever won for suffrage, costing about seven thousand dollars for three years' work. New York has just raised a state campaign fund of over $130,000. All this time, energy and money spent for years to come, in the absence of Government action, for the mere right to vote! The women of America are condemned to win twenty-five more legislative and referendum campaigns by this long, laborious and expensive process, before there is hope for suffrage for the women of America, according to President Wilson.

If the national amendment were backed by the President and the party in power, and passed through Congress, ratification by the state legislatures would be a comparatively easy process. How much longer is this measure of justice and liberty, freeing half the people of America, to be delayed in Washington?

Congress and the Presidential Program

THE President read the first message of the present session of Congress to the Senate and House of Representatives last Tuesday. It was heard without comment or criticism. It is not customary, we learn, to comment in any way on the recommendations of the President to Congress. He appears; he is heard in profound silence; and he disappears from the legislative chamber.

And yet the recommendations of the President intimately concern Congressmen. The message of the President is the program which will bind the activities of Congress throughout the session. No legislative proposal of any importance can become law without the sanction of the party of which the President is leader, and all the legislation recommended by the President has behind it a secure party vote which will make its passage under ordinary circumstances a foregone conclusion.

In his message last Tuesday, the President said not a word about the claim of women to political independence, a measure favored by a large number of men before him. He ignored altogether other burning questions now in the forefront of popular attention, such as the Prohibition Amendment, and the unsettled condition of Mexico. To such omissions it is not "customary" for any member of Congress, whether Republcan, Democrat or Progressive, whether Senator or Representative, to call attention.

No other Congress accepts so unprotestingly the plans of the party in power. In England the King's Speech, read by the King himself in the House of Lords, amid imposing ceremonies, is subject to amendment and may be the occasion of prolonged and tempestuous debate. In France the program of the administration can also be challenged.

The obedient attitude of Congress today, so much at variance with the spirit of our institutions, is the result of recent great changes in the power of the Presidential office. Messages of the President to Congress were previously regarded as statements of the President's personal opinion, which Congress was at liberty to accept or reject as it thought best. Mr. Bryce wrote in 1894: "The domestic authority of the President is in time of peace small. The President has the right to speak to the nation by address or proclamation. * * * And he has sometimes taken an active though a covert share in the councils of his own party. * * *

"The King of England can initiate legislation," Mr. Bryce writes further, "According to modern practice nearly all important measures are brought into Parliament by his ministers and nominally under his instructions. The American President cannot introduce bills either directly or through his ministers, for they do not sit in Congress. All that the Constitution permits him to do in this direction is to inform Congress of the state of the nation, and to recommend the measures which his experience in administration shows to be necessary. * * * But as no bills are submitted by the President and as, even were he to support them, no one of his ministers sits in either House to explain and defend them, the message is a shot in the air without practical results. It is rather a manifesto, or declaration of opinion and policy, than a step towards legislation. Congress is not moved; members go their own ways and bring in their own bills."

These words by an author once regarded as a final authority on our political institutions read almost ironically at the present time, when the President is practically the chairman of a little committee of Democratic Senate and House leaders, supported in both Houses by an automatic party vote. Today when the President reads a message to Congress he declares what bills they shall effectively deal with, and what bills they shall not deal with, what bills he intends them to pass and what bills shall not be passed. Under these circumstances the silence of Congress after the reading of a Presidential message is curiously inappropriate.

Comments of the Press

"Woman Suffrage a State Affair," Says President Wilson

IS JUSTICE A LOCAL OR NATIONAL QUESTION, MR. PRESIDENT?

WOMAN suffrage is a question involving justice, decent treatment of women, or it is nothing.

The President of the United States has just told advocates of woman suffrage that they must not come to him or to the national leaders, because woman suffrage is a state matter.

The President, apparently, classes woman suffrage with minor details of legislation, such as the regulation of dog-pounds, back alleys, straying cattle, etc.

We think the President ought to be persuaded to take a higher view of the woman suffrage question and its meaning.

Men as wise as Mr. Wilson had to deal with the question of votes for negroes at the end of our war.

They thought the question of votes for negroes sufficiently serious to be treated nationally.

And before the war began Abraham Lincoln thought that the question of justice for the negro was sufficiently big to be treated nationally.

Abraham Lincoln did not say that the negro question was local and not to bother him about it. And we think that Mr. Wilson ought not to say that the woman suffrage question is local and, "Don't bother me about it."

Certainly the question of votes for women, for all the intelligent, protesting, earnest and capable women of the United States, is as important as was the question of votes for negroes when the war ended.

And certainly the question of justice to women, justice to one-half of the population of the United States, is at least as important as was the question of justice to negroes.

Mr. Wilson, like certain other statesmen, is unable as yet to make up his mind that the intelligent, protesting women of the United States are really important or worthy of special notice.

He may change his attitude if he will consult with his earnest friend, William Jennings Bryan.

The latter not so long ago held Mr. Wilson's opinion about women. But recently he has jumped over the suffrage fence, enthusiastically landing on all fours, and saying most kindly that whatever is not too good for him is not too good for his wife.

We wish Mr. Bryan would give Mr. Wilson a few lessons in practical politics, if in nothing better.

Before long even practical politics will lead to woman suffrage, by the straight road of selfishness, and then we shall see Mr. Wilson following Mr. Bryan over the fence.—New York *Evening Journal*, December 5, 1914.

Party Policy on Suffrage and Prohibition

PRESIDENT WILSON, it is generally understood, has relegated both equal suffrage and prohibition to the states. It is not known, nor is it believed, that he is opposed to either, but it is the understanding that he objects to bringing either into national politics, or, in other words, to committing the national Democratic Party, or his administration, to one or the other. It is a matter of common belief that Secretary of State William J. Bryan is strongly in favor of eventually nationalizing both questions and of adopting them as Democratic issues. He has been very careful in the past, however, not to press his views too strongly, lest such a course might be interpreted to mean variance with his chief. Those who have been looking for the time when Mr. Bryan would be more pronounced in his advocacy of prohibition and of equal suffrage are now finding, as they seem to think, confirmation of their prediction that sooner or later the secretary and the President would divide on these issues.

The current issue of the *Commoner* is quoted in support of their position. "The Democrats of the nation," says Mr. Bryan's journal, "have an issue to face and they may as well face it. The liquor interests are at bay; they are on the defensive. The Democratic Party cannot afford to shield the brewery, the distillery and the saloon from the rising wrath of a determined people. The Democratic party is the party of the future—it has a chance to enter the promised land. Why allow the liquor interests to lead it away into the wilderness? Get ready for the fight." Mr. Bryan's attitude toward suffrage as a national issue is accepted as most favorable by friends of the franchise movement, and it is hardly questioned by its enemies. As to his critics, they hold that if he shall continue to press these issues he must necessarily not only bring about a separation between himself and the President, but a split in the Democratic party. The northern Democracy, it is held, will surely oppose prohibition; the southern Democracy, it is contended, will surely oppose woman suffrage.

It will seem to those who are not carried off their feet by partisanship, we think, that altogether too much is taken for granted here. That the northern Democracy is opposed to prohibition, or that the southern Democracy is opposed to suffrage to the degree that either would be solidly arrayed against it, is far from being a well-grounded assumption. No man in recent years has had a better opportunity than has Mr. Bryan of estimating the sentiment of the country, North, South, East and West, on these questions. It must be conceded, we believe, that he is a fair judge of the drift of popular opinion. But it hardly follows from the evidence at hand at present that Mr. Bryan is going immediately to press issues which he is convinced must be taken up by his party eventually. That is, there is yet no strong reason for thinking that he will openly antagonize the President in this particular. More likely is he to look for a change, as events develop, in the President's view on these important questions.—*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Mass.

Campaign Through the Country

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street Washington*

AT a meeting at the Washington headquarters last Sunday Miss Lucy Burns described the political situation in California and the results accomplished there by the recent election campaign.

At the next Sunday afternoon meeting, which will be held at 1420 F Street, at 4:30, Miss Eliza Hardy Lord will introduce Miss Ethel Hanks, investigating expert of the Children's Bureau. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, who has just returned from her campaign in Oregon and her trip through southern California, will tell of her work in the West.

This past week Miss Reba Gomborov of Philadelphia came to Washington as a volunteer worker. Miss Gomborov, who was born in Russia, has been doing suffrage work in Philadelphia among her own people, and has also been speaking at open-air meetings for the Woman Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania and the Equal Franchise League of Philadelphia. Miss Gomborov, who is intensely interested in the national suffrage movement, has offered her services in order to get in touch with the work of the Congressional Union. This past week she has been attending the sessions of Congress, and has been holding street meetings with Miss Anna McCue.

Mrs. William Kent, of California

California

Headquarters: 45 *Stockton Street, San Francisco.*

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed in California for a Congressional Union exhibit for woman suffrage, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. The booth is a large one in the Social Economy Building, one of the largest and most beautiful buildings on the grounds. All departments of social, civic, educational and welfare work are to be represented in this building. There are two large lecture rooms with moving picture machines that may be used without charge. The room to be used by the Union is on the first floor. On one side of it is an exhibition, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, of methods of teaching English to immigrants; on the other side is a booth containing a demonstration of a voting apparatus, and displaying a large sign "Votes for Everybody." The arrangements for this exhibition were made by Mrs. William Kent of California, who is a member of the Exposition Committee in charge of the Social Economy Building.

The San Francisco members of the Union are planning a series of open-air meetings. The first of these meetings, held on December 10th, was addressed by Mrs. Alice Park and Miss Vivian Pierce.

Oregon

Headquarters: 613 *Eiler's Building, Portland*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold*

MRS. JESSIE HARDY STUBBS, national press chairman of the Congressional Union, has returned to Washington after three months of campaigning on the coast. Following the campaign in Oregon Mrs. Stubbs went to Southern California where she spoke to very interested audiences on the general work of the Union and the recent Congressional campaign. The Oregon campaign had a pronounced effect upon the thinking women of all parties; it influenced too, in a remarkable way, the campaign arguments of the Democratic candidates.

The Union concentrated much of its effort upon the Third Congressional District in which the city of Portland is situated. Here the contest for the seat in the House was hot, and owing to the number of candidates in the field, the outlook for the Democratic nominee, Mr. Flegel, was considered especially bright. Undoubtedly the fact that his party was blocking the passage of a Federal Amendment turned the votes of women in no uncertain manner, and helped to secure Mr. Flegel's defeat.

The election campaign was merely the beginning of the work of the Union in Oregon. Miss Virginia Arnold who assisted Mrs. Stubbs in the work, remains to build on the splendid foundation already laid. A strong sustaining committee was formed before Mrs. Stubbs left the state, consisting of many of the leading suffragists in Oregon, who recognize that the time for political action has arrived. Prominent among them are Dr. Florence Manion, one of the best known women physicians in the state; Mrs. E. S. Gilbert, prominent in the club life of the city of Portland; Mrs. A. E. Borthwick, President of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen, who was the Chairman of the Press for the Oregon State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Emma B. Carroll, a leading musician, and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, who is honored all over the state as a worker in the Oregon Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teacher Association.

Honorable T. T. Geer, former Governor of the State, came out as one of the staunchest supporters of the Union's policy, and has taken every opportunity to express his admiration publicly for what he calls our "statesmanlike position."

No brighter future could lie before the Union's efforts than in this State, where new political ideas are the daily food of an awakened self-governing people.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington*
Organizer: *Miss Mabel Vernon*

MISS MABEL VERNON has returned to Delaware and has begun to organize a meeting for Miss Anne Martin of Nevada. The meeting, which will be held January 2nd, will open a campaign for state-wide suffrage in Delaware. The Delaware legislature will convene in the first week of January.

New Members

AMONG the new members who have joined the Union this week is Dr. Frances C. Van Gasken of Philadelphia, a widely-known physician, for seven years medical inspector for the Board of Health of Philadelphia, at one time member of the Civil Service Board of Philadelphia, and now associate professor in medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and senior physician at the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. Mrs. W. H. Johnson of Tacoma, Washington, is another distinguished woman who has just added her forces to the Union's work. She is chairman of the Woman's Republican Central Committee of Washington State. Still other new members are Dr. Vena Jolidon-Croake, member of the Washington State Legislature; Mrs. M. Laube Loomis, Deputy County Auditor of Tacoma, and Mrs. Georgia Rose Sylvester, Seattle, Washington, president of the Union Card and Label League.

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Treasurer's Report

IN making out your list of Christmas gifts, have you planned what you are going to give to the Cause of Woman Suffrage?

In spite of the appalling need in Europe, there has been no time when the need for funds in suffrage has been so urgent in the United States. Just now it seems as if it would be possible that by one concentrated effort, universal suffrage might be secured in this country in this session of Congress. Therefore, if you wish to help the women of the world, help the women of this country to have a voice in the government that they may likewise have an effective word to say in regard to universal peace. Perhaps you have already given all you can to suffrage, but there is still a way in which you can help. There are many people who would give a small amount if they were asked for it, and you can pledge yourself to collect money from others, setting as a goal one dollar or ten or twenty-five.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NOVEMBER 27th TO DECEMBER 7th, 1914

Ada Welborn	$ 10.00
Miss Ruth Astor Noyes	5.00
Miss Doris Stevens	5.00
Mrs. K. L. Spackman	1.00
Mrs. H. G. Sparrow	2.00
Miss Janet Harden	1.00
Anonymous	5.00
Miss Harriet G. Flagg	5.00
Wayne County Equal Suffrage League, of Detroit, Mich.	25.00
A. D., (collected)	1.00
Miss Julia Thorwarth (collected)	1.00
Miss Emily Perry (collected)	1.00
Miss Margaret Whittemore	.50
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict	5.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	.50
Anonymous	6.00
Miss Elizabeth Fairall	1.00
Miss Margaret Kessler	1.00
Miss Mary Lord Andrews	2.00
Collections	11.79
Membership fees	8.00
Sale of tickets	155.20
Total	$ 252.99
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	$50,572.18
Total to December 7th, 1914	$50,825.17

1000 New Subscribers

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON, beloved of Suffragists the world over for the part she has played in the suffrage movement in England, in sending in a subscription for the *Suffragist*, writes: "The paper is supremely good. I simply must have it."

The circulation of the *Suffragist* is steadily increasing abroad as well as in this country. Will you not help in securing still more new readers?

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED NEW SUBSCRIBERS

DECEMBER 1st TO DECEMBER 7th

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

Miss Jane Pincus	1
Miss Marie Goucher Greene	1
Mrs. Eva S. Evans	2
Mrs. Rebecca H. Reinhardt	3
Mrs. George T. Hendrie	1
Miss Mary Swain Wagner	1
Miss Dora White	1
Mrs. Jennie S. Clemenson	1
Miss Ruth Astor Noyes	2
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page	1
Mrs. George H. Day	1
	15
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	407
Total to December 7th	422

A Christmas Gift

HAVE you a friend who is a Suffragist, but who is "not quite sure" about the federal amendment?

AND is she open minded and sincere, and willing to think?

OF course she is, or she would not be your friend.

AND are you trying to decide upon a Christmas gift for her?

THEN there is at least one name you can check off your Christmas list today.

LET your gift be a year's subscription to the *Suffragist*.

SEND in your check now, and we will send you a beautiful Christmas subscription card in its own envelope ready for mailing.

YOUR friend will receive it on Christmas morning, and every week during the coming year the *Suffragist* will bring to her the news of the great and growing movement for the national enfranchisement of women, and the memory of your thoughtfulness and love.

Headquarters for Suffragist Photographs

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